

APPENDIX D

ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR MOBILIZATION, DEPLOYMENT, REDEPLOYMENT, AND DEMOBILIZATION

The following organizations, in concert with those organizations listed in Chapter 2, share responsibility for mobilization, deployment, redeployment, and demobilization.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The Secretary of State is the principal assistant to the President in the formulation and execution of US foreign policy. He is responsible for negotiation of host nation support agreements, status of forces agreements, basing, staging, en route refueling locations, overflight rights, and requests for establishment of US embassies in the area of operations.

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

The Defense Logistics Agency is a separate agency of DOD and is controlled and directed by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Procurement and Logistics. DLA functions as an integral element of the DOD military logistics system. It provides worldwide logistics support, through the major supply depots, to the military departments and combatant commands under conditions of peace and war. In this role, DLA prepares supportive plans to assure planned MDRD actions can be executed during a contingency.

DLA also provides support to other DOD components, federal agencies, and foreign governments or international organizations as assigned. DLA complements USAMC by providing logistics support in three primary areas: common item supply support, logistic services, and contract administration.

COMMUNITY FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER

The Community Family Support Center (CFSC), a field operating agency (FOA) of HQDA DCSPER, is

responsible for the development and coordination of all community and family services throughout the Army. These services include such areas as Army Community Services, Red Cross, Army Emergency Relief, family orientation, assistance and sponsorship, and morale support activities.

US TOTAL ARMY PERSONNEL COMMAND

The US Total Army Personnel Command, a FOA of HQDA DCSPER, is the Army's personnel system operator and is responsible for the distribution, assignment, and coordination for movement of NRP. PERSCOM provides implementing guidance for the MDRD of individuals.

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) supports Army and Air Force installation requirements by planning for expansion of mobilization stations and training bases and logistical and transportation terminals in accordance with approved operations and contingency plans. The COE supports Army MACOMs and the Air Force in redeployment and demobilization activities.

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE COMMAND

The US Army Reserve Command is a major subordinate command of FORSCOM. The USARC commands, controls, supports, and ensures wartime readiness of USAR forces.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ARMIES

Continental US Armies are assigned responsibility for completion of all MDRD planning for FORSCOM missions within their AOR. CONUSAs review and approve mobilization plans of STARC's, MUSARC, and installations. They also validate RC general officer commands (GOCOMs).

MAJOR UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE COMMAND

The Major US Army Reserve Command exercises C² of designated USAR troop program units and units designated as numbered Army Reserve Command units in a specified area. Upon mobilization, ARCOMs assist mobilizing units. Those MUSARC's identified as GOCOMs have C² of specified types of units and retain C² upon mobilization.

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

State adjutants general (TAGs) execute premobilization responsibilities through the state area commands and, upon mobilization, command only those non-federalized ARNG units. TAGs and STARC's are responsible for coordinating with FORSCOM, NGBs, and CONUSAs for the call-up and release of assigned personnel and units.

STATE AREA COMMANDS

State area commands organize, train, and plan for the mobilization, deployment, and employment of federalized ARNG units. STARC's are authorized to cross-level units to meet mobilization and deployment missions. Because cross-leveling may affect implementation of other OPLANs, when cross-leveling is initiated, STARC's must inform HQDA.

STARC's develop mobilization and deployment plans in accordance with the FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS) and CONUSA guidance. The STARC is incrementally federalized to provide support to mobilized units and Army families during periods of less than full mobilization. STARC's are also responsible for ensuring family support activities are maintained until completion of demobilization.

HEALTH SERVICES COMMAND

The US Army Health Services Command mobilizes to provide total health care and individual Army Medical Department (AMEDD) training support to the expanded Army to meet wartime or emergency requirements. HSC provides AMEDD PROFIS as directed by HQDA, and enlisted personnel fillers, as directed by PERSCOM, to the deployed and deploying forces.

As part of the mobilization training base expansion, HSC must expand the AMEDD training base in the AMEDD center and school, selected medical centers, medical department activities, and FOAs and other medical agencies to provide initial AMEDD training to new accessions and retraining of prior service personnel as appropriate. HSC is responsible for ensuring optimum use of medical assets in support of MDRD. HSC coordinates with HQDA and FORSCOM for the call-up and release of assigned medical personnel and units.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND

The US Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) supports MDRD and serves as a combat multiplier by assisting commanders at all levels in maintaining discipline, law, and order and by detecting, investigating, and preventing criminal acts that adversely affect the Army. This support includes, but is not limited to, conducting counterdrug operations and detecting and investigating fraudulent acts committed by private parties or corporations operating under Army contract.

A second mission, logistics security, ensures the integrity of the supply system from the manufacturer to the forward elements of the battle area and during redeployment and demobilization by protecting supplies and materials from criminal acts and illegal diversion. Upon mobilization, USACIDC coordinates with HQDA and other MACOMs to call up RC criminal investigation units and personnel. As these units and personnel are called up, USACIDC assumes C² of them.

USACIDC elements deploy with, accompany, and support all major Army units throughout the AO. Upon redeployment and subsequent demobilization, USACIDC coordinates with HQDA and other MACOMs for the release of assigned personnel and units.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES MAJOR ARMY COMMANDS

OCONUS MACOMs coordinate with HQDA and other MACOMs for the call-up and release of assigned personnel. OCONUS MACOMs use FORMDEPS as a guide for mobilization and deployment.

MAJOR ARMY COMMAND INSTALLATIONS

Installations may be designated as mobilization stations, coordinating installations (CI), supporting installations (SI), or any combination of the above.

MSs, during redeployment and demobilization operations, are converted to demobilization stations. The primary responsibilities of the MSs are to receive, house, command, support, train, validate, cross-level assets, and deploy mobilizing units and individuals.

CIs are designated points of contact for off-post units and activities seeking to obtain necessary support. SIs provide the actual support to off-post units and activities. DMSs complete the outprocessing of units and individuals being separated or released from active duty and returning to reserve status.

SUMMARY

The organizations described herein perform the roles necessary for the formulation of military strategy by which the Army plans for MDRD to support national security and national military strategies. As the Army plans to support the national strategic requirements, it must consider the roles and functions that these organizations perform in providing the critical support required for a successful operation.